

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration

Appropriation Language

Congress authorized six grant programs (Sport Fish Restoration, Coastal Wetlands, Clean Vessel, National Outreach and Communications, Boating Infrastructure Grants, and Multistate Conservation) that are funded from the Sport Fish Restoration Account. The account does not require appropriation language because receipts are permanently appropriated for use in the fiscal year following collection.

Authorizing Statutes

The ***Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950***, also called the ***Dingell Johnson Act*** (16 U.S.C. 777-777m), as amended by the ***Deficit Reduction Act of 1984*** (P.L. 98-369), the ***Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Act of 1987*** (P.L. 100-17), the ***Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1987*** (P.L. 100-448), and the ***Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*** (P.L. 105-178), authorizes assistance to the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia to carry out projects to restore, enhance, and manage sport fishery resources.

The ***Appropriations Act of August 31, 1951*** (P.L. 82-136, 65 Stat. 262), authorizes receipts from excise taxes on fishing equipment to be deposited in the Sport Fish Restoration Account, established as a permanent appropriation. Receipts and interest distributed to the Sport Fish Restoration Account are made available for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the fiscal year following collection.

The ***Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990*** (16 U.S.C. 3951 et seq.), provides a federal grant program for the acquisition, restoration, management, and enhancement of coastal wetlands of states adjacent to the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific, including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Pacific Trust Islands. It also provides that the Service update and digitize wetlands maps in Texas and conduct an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in that state, and provides permanent authorization to appropriate receipts to award coastal wetlands conservation grants and North American Wetlands Conservation projects. The authorization of appropriations expires on September 30, 2009.

The ***Clean Vessel Act of 1992*** (16 U.S.C. 777c), Section 5604, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to states to carry out projects for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of pumpout stations and dump stations (Clean Vessel Grant program). Section 5604 also amended the *Sport Fish Restoration Act* to provide for the transfer of funds out of the Sport Fish Restoration Account for use by the Secretary of Transportation for state recreational boating safety programs.

The ***Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998*** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the ***Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*** : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) authorizes the Interior Secretary to develop national outreach plans to promote safe fishing and boating, and to promote conservation of aquatic resources through grants and contracts with states and private entities. The *Act* also extends the *Clean Vessel Act* funding through FY 2003. The *Act* contains provisions for transferring funds to the Coast Guard for state recreational boating safety programs, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide funds to states for development and maintenance of facilities for transient non-trailerable recreational vessels (Boating Infrastructure Grant program). The *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* (P.L. 105-178) expires September 30, 2003.

The ***Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000*** (P.L. 106-408) amends the ***Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act*** by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to implement a Multistate Conservation Grant program, and it provides funding for four fisheries commissions and the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. It also specifies allowable cost categories for administration of the Act.

Sport Fish Restoration		2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2004 Budget Request	Changes From 2003 (+/-)
Sport Fish Restoration							
Payments to States \$(000)		290,468	264,238		+7,121	271,358	+7,121
Administration \$(000)		9,000	8,212			8,212	
FTE		74	52			52	
Subtotal \$(000)		299,468	272,450		+7,121	279,570	+7,121
FTE		74	52			52	
Coastal Wetlands Program							
Grants (Sportfish) \$(000)		13,040	12,201		+202	12,403	+202
North American Wetlands \$(000)		13,040	12,201		+202	12,403	+202
FTE		7	7			7	
Subtotal \$(000)		26,080	24,402		+404	24,806	+404
FTE		7	7			7	
Small Grant Programs							
Small Grant Administration		900	900			900	
Clean Vessel Grants Program		10,000	10,000			*10,000	
Outreach & Comm. Program		8,000	8,000			*8,000	
Boating Infrastructure Program		8,000	10,000			*10,000	
Multi-State Conservation Program		3,000	3,000			3,000	
Subtotal \$(000)		29,900	31,900			31,900	
Other Programs							
Marine Commissions		800	800			800	
Sport Fish Boating Council		400	400			400	
Subtotal \$(000)		1,200	1,200			1,200	
CAM (See General Business Operation Expenses)		[1,312]	[TBD]			[TBD]	
Total, Sport Fish Restoration \$(000)		356,648	329,952	0	+7,524	337,476	+7,524
FTE		81	59			59	

*The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expires September 30, 2003. These estimates assume funding will continue at currently authorized levels in 2004.

Program Overview

The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration program provides technical and financial assistance to states for a variety of activities that create better fishing and boating opportunities. All 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia participate in this grant program through their fish and wildlife agencies.

Funding for the Sport Fish Restoration programs comes a variety of sources, including a 10 percent excise tax on sport fishing tackle and equipment, a 3 percent excise tax on electric trolling motors and sonar fish finders, and import duties on yachts and fishing equipment. Funding also comes from a portion of the gasoline taxes paid by motorboat users, taxes from gasoline used in small engines, import duties on fishing tackle, and interest earned through the investment of these funds. These funds are collected by the U.S. Treasury, deposited in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund, and then transferred to the Sport Fish Restoration Account for Fish and Wildlife Service distribution to the states and territories. The actual amount made available for apportionment and other programs defined in the Sport Fish Restoration Act is based on prior year receipts collected in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund.

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act and implementing regulations establish conditions for state participation in the grant program. A principal condition is that projects carried out by the states must be "substantial in character and design." The Service provides technical assistance to the states in project planning and design, and in the review of projects and comprehensive plans submitted for approval. As projects progress, they are monitored through onsite inspections, reviews, and/or audits to ensure that the work is being conducted as approved in the project proposal and is in compliance with applicable rules. The Service is responsible for ensuring compliance with other federal laws and regulations such as the *National Environmental Policy Act*, *The Endangered Species Act*, and federal administrative requirements applicable to grant programs. These compliance activities are conducted by Fish and Wildlife Service regional offices. Overall program support and direction, including the development of policies for implementation of the Act and other federal laws and regulations, are provided by the headquarters office.

Sport Fish Restoration State Grant Program

2004 Program Overview

State Apportionments

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, often called the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act, as modified by the Wallop-Breaux and other amendments, requires that certain distributions of funds take place from this account before calculating apportionments to the states. The distributions include amounts to the Corps of Engineers for coastal wetlands programs and to the Department of Transportation for recreational boating safety programs. *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* prescribes a formula to calculate the amount of funds to be transferred to the Coast Guard for its state recreational boating safety programs. The amount may vary from year to year, depending on the amount of funds appropriated to the Department of Transportation's Boat Safety Account. In addition, *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* requires specific amounts to be set aside for the National Outreach and Communications Program and the Boating Infrastructure Grant Program. *The Clean Vessel Act* requires a specific amount to be set-aside each year for the Clean Vessel Pumpout program. This activity supports the DOI's *Recreation Goal 3.1 to Ensure access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters, and 3.2 to Ensure a quality experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or influenced land and waters*. In addition, the *Resource protection Goal 1.1 to Improve Health of Watersheds and Landscapes that are DOI Managed or Influenced*.

Funds provided to the states for Sport Fish Restoration grants are apportioned under a formula prescribed in the *Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act*. Forty percent of each state's funding is based on the area of the state and 60 percent is based on the number of paid fishing license holders in the state. Puerto Rico receives 1 percent of the total funds apportioned and Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia each receives one-third of 1 percent of the total funds.

The program provides reimbursement for up to 75% of an approved project's eligible costs. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from non-federal sources. However, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa are not required to provide matching shares.

Administration

The Service administers the Sport Fish Restoration program and the related Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program jointly through the same Service organization under similar regulations and policies because of similarities between each program. *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (Section 121)

authorizes deductions of up to \$8.2 million in FY 2003 for expenses to administer the apportioned funds and resulting state grants provided through the Sport Fish Restoration program. Section 121 of the Act authorizes \$900,000 annually for administration of the four smaller, competitive grant programs. Starting in FY 2004, the amount is to be adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the consumer price index for all urban consumers. Program administration costs include salaries and related support costs for personnel at the Service's headquarters and regional offices, evaluation and processing of state project proposals, approval or disapproval of project proposals, technical assistance to states when needed to help them develop acceptable projects, and costs to audit state and federal administrative operations and state grants.

Examples of State grant projects:

- Habitat acquisition and improvement
- Fish stocking in suitable waters
- Research on resource problems
- Fish population surveys & inventories
- Public sport fish and boating facilities
- Facilities operation and maintenance
- Aquatic resource education

Accomplishments

Over the past 50 years, the Service has apportioned and administered \$4.2 billion in grants to the states. These funds are used by states for their sport fish, aquatic education, and boating access programs. Some of the program accomplishments in FY 2002 include over 257,000 students being trained in aquatic education, 104,000,000 fish stocked, and renovation or improvement of 205 boating access sites. All of these activities are essential components of the nation's recreational fishery industry that generates an estimated \$35.6 billion in angler expenditures.

Each state selects projects for funding based on its assessment of problems and needs associated with management of its sport fish resources. The states have wide latitude in the selection of projects. States have used Sport Fish Restoration funds to stock fish; acquire and improve sport fish habitat; provide aquatic resource education opportunities; conduct fisheries research; and construct boat ramps, fishing piers, and other recreational facilities.

Implementation of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000

The *Act* required the Service to report to the Congress on implementation of the *Act* at the time the President submitted the FY 2002 budget. That report was completed and submitted to the House Resources Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, as directed. The report includes information on what the *Act* requires and how the Service is implementing those requirements. It also describes the reductions in personnel resulting from implementation of the *Act*, provides a projected spending report, and recommendations on how to improve the *Act*.

FY 2004 will be the fourth year of operation under the *Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000*. During the first 3 years, a number of key actions took place in administration and grants:

Administration of the Program

- The Service streamlined operations of its Sport Fish Restoration program. Significant savings in administration expenses have been achieved and apportioned to the states.
- In FY 2001 and 2002, the Service apportioned to the states \$2,778,420 that was saved primarily from prior year administration funding.
- The \$1,003,692 saved in FY 2002 was apportioned to the states in FY 2003, part of the \$2,778,420 identified above).

Grants

- In coordination with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), the Service launched the Multistate Conservation Grant program in FY 2001. In FY 2001 and FY 2002, the Service issued the full amount, i.e., \$3 million annually, in grants.
- In FY 2003, the Service is reviewing 17 proposals submitted by the IAFWA under the Multistate Conservation Grant program.
- In FY 2004, the Service will receive \$3 million for the Multistate Conservation Grant program.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Final Apportionment
of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 2003**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>APPORTIONMENT</u>
ALABAMA	\$3,935,974
ALASKA	13,262,060
ARIZONA	5,588,641
ARKANSAS	4,976,294
CALIFORNIA	13,262,060
COLORADO	6,768,365
CONNECTICUT	2,652,413
DELAWARE	2,652,413
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	884,137
FLORIDA	7,422,277
GEORGIA	4,974,514
HAWAII	2,652,413
IDAHO	4,579,437
ILLINOIS	5,336,662
INDIANA	4,085,311
IOWA	3,602,952
KANSAS	3,919,441
KENTUCKY	4,186,668
LOUISIANA	4,726,339
MAINE	2,652,413
MARYLAND	2,652,413
MASSACHUSETTS	2,652,413
MICHIGAN	8,946,956
MINNESOTA	10,065,088
MISSISSIPPI	3,445,468
MISSOURI	6,366,300
MONTANA	6,198,060
NEBRASKA	3,343,038
NEVADA	4,092,296
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,652,413
NEW JERSEY	2,652,413
NEW MEXICO	4,762,323
NEW YORK	6,582,873
NORTH CAROLINA	4,672,046
NORTH DAKOTA	2,885,004
OHIO	5,898,692
OKLAHOMA	5,185,748
OREGON	6,064,454
PENNSYLVANIA	6,586,588
RHODE ISLAND	2,652,413
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,247,558
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,309,311
TENNESSEE	5,991,907
TEXAS	13,262,060
UTAH	4,685,429
VERMONT	2,652,413
VIRGINIA	4,317,041
WASHINGTON	5,485,151
WEST VIRGINIA	2,652,413
WISCONSIN	8,607,773
WYOMING	4,363,414
PUERTO RICO	2,652,413
AMERICAN SAMOA	884,137
GUAM	884,137
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	884,137
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	884,137
TOTAL	\$265,241,214

Apportionment includes new bond authority: \$244,237,522, and \$1,003,692 of prior-year administrative cost savings.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Estimated Apportionment
of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 2004**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>APPORTIONMENT</u>
ALABAMA	\$4,104,043
ALASKA	13,567,900
ARIZONA	5,609,086
ARKANSAS	5,117,102
CALIFORNIA	13,567,900
COLORADO	6,864,885
CONNECTICUT	2,713,580
DELAWARE	2,713,580
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	904,527
FLORIDA	7,254,459
GEORGIA	5,074,461
HAWAII	2,713,580
IDAHO	4,600,947
ILLINOIS	5,450,236
INDIANA	4,158,816
IOWA	3,706,385
KANSAS	4,031,871
KENTUCKY	4,261,176
LOUISIANA	4,532,560
MAINE	2,713,580
MARYLAND	2,713,580
MASSACHUSETTS	2,713,580
MICHIGAN	9,102,156
MINNESOTA	10,357,616
MISSISSIPPI	3,496,670
MISSOURI	6,494,622
MONTANA	6,307,319
NEBRASKA	3,440,716
NEVADA	4,148,313
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,713,580
NEW JERSEY	2,713,580
NEW MEXICO	4,807,356
NEW YORK	6,848,927
NORTH CAROLINA	4,999,960
NORTH DAKOTA	3,003,511
OHIO	5,988,066
OKLAHOMA	5,261,497
OREGON	6,345,943
PENNSYLVANIA	6,736,803
RHODE ISLAND	2,713,580
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,438,937
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,414,971
TENNESSEE	6,009,138
TEXAS	13,567,900
UTAH	4,821,459
VERMONT	2,713,580
VIRGINIA	4,477,884
WASHINGTON	5,914,575
WEST VIRGINIA	2,713,580
WISCONSIN	9,041,793
WYOMING	4,344,446
PUERTO RICO	2,713,580
AMERICAN SAMOA	904,527
GUAM	904,527
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	904,527
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	904,527
TOTAL	<u>\$271,358,000</u>

Coastal Wetlands Conservation

2004 Program Overview

The *Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act* provides that a portion of the deposits into the Sport Fish Restoration Account be allocated for wetlands conservation purposes. The amount is 18 percent of the total deposits into the Account or the amount collected in small engine fuels excise taxes (as provided by U.S.C. 26, Section 9504(b)), whichever is greater. Of this amount, 70 percent is transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers for wetlands programs in Louisiana; 15 percent, not to exceed \$15 million, is made available for grants to coastal states for wetlands conservation under the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund administered by the Service; and 15 percent, not to exceed \$15 million, is made available for coastal wetland grants as described in this section. These activities, with the exception of the wetlands programs in Louisiana, support the *DOI's Draft Resource Protection Goal to Improve Health of Watersheds and Landscapes that are DOI Managed or Influenced*.

In FY 2004, \$12.4 million will be available for grants to states, an increase of \$202,000 from the FY 2003 level due to increased receipts. The program encourages support of partnerships, watershed planning, and leveraging ongoing projects to ensure that the use of limited funds results in maximum benefits. The program serves to restore and protect coastal wetland ecosystems nationwide. This also benefits wildlife and resource-based industries like tourism and commercial fisheries.

The Service works with coastal states to acquire, restore, manage, and enhance coastal wetlands. Pacific, Gulf (except Louisiana), Atlantic, and Great Lakes states, plus Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Pacific U.S. insular areas, and American Samoa are eligible to participate in the grant program. Louisiana has its own coastal wetlands program under the Army Corps of Engineers, as authorized by the *Act*.

States are reimbursed up to 50 percent of project costs. However, the federal share may be increased to 75 percent if the state has established either a trust fund from which the principal is not spent, or has established a fund derived from a dedicated, recurring source of monies for acquiring coastal wetlands or other natural areas and open spaces.

Since 1992, twenty-five coastal states and one territory have received funding for 199 projects. Project participants generally are state and territorial agencies, but may also include local governments and non-governmental partners. The program provided \$102 million in grants to protect or restore over 100,000 acres of wetlands. In FY 2002, 20 projects were approved, as shown in the following table.

North American Coastal Wetlands Fund

In FY 2004, \$12.4 million will be available for grants to states, an increase of \$202,000 from the FY 2003 level due to increased receipts. The *North American Wetlands Conservation Act* encourages public and private cost-sharing projects for protecting and managing wetland habitats for migratory birds and other wetland wildlife in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. Funding for these grants is provided out of deposits to the Sport Fish Restoration Account. These funds help sustain the abundance of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations consistent with the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Priority is given to wetland conservation projects that are:

- Consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan
- In coastal States with established dedicated funds to acquire coastal wetlands, natural areas and open space
- In maritime forests on coastal barrier islands

FY 2002 National Coastal Wetlands Projects		
State	Project Name	Federal Share
South Carolina	Morgan Island Protection	\$1,000,000
Alaska	Anchor River Estuary Protection	\$310,000
Washington	Lower Nooksack River	\$954,600
California	Big River Estuary	\$1,000,000
North Carolina	Kitty Hawk Woods	\$682,300
North Carolina	Roper Island Conservation	\$900,000
California	Lake Earl/Talawa Lagoon	\$949,500
Washington	Qwuloolt "Great Marsh" Phase II	\$850,000
Alaska	Fish Creek Estuary	\$650,000
Massachusetts	Namskaket Creek Salt Marsh	\$45,000
Washington	Deer Lagoon	\$800,000
Maine	Flag Island Acq	\$502,000
Alabama	Grand Bay Savanna Wetlands	\$1,000,000
Massachusetts	Great Marsh Estuary	\$1,000,000
Texas	West Bay Bird Island	\$340,000
Wisconsin	Washington Island	\$795,000
California	Morro Bay Estuary	\$550,000
Texas	League City Wetlands	\$711,600
Total		\$13,040,00

Clean Vessel Act Grant Program

FY 2004 Overview

Congress passed *The Clean Vessel Act* (CVA) in 1992 to help states reduce pollution from recreational vessel sewage discharges. The *Act* authorizes a competitive grant program for state projects for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of pumpout stations and dump stations to dispose of sewage from recreational boats. This activity supports the DOI's Recreation Goal 3.1 to Ensure access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters, and 3.2 to Ensure a quality experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or influenced land and waters. In addition, the Resource protection Goal 1.1 to Improve Health of Watersheds and Landscapes that are DOI Managed or Influenced. **The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expires September 30, 2003.

All states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia are authorized to participate in the program. Since 1992, the *Act* has funded the installation of over 3,500 pumpout stations and more than 2,000 dump stations. During FY 2002, the Service issued \$10.1 million in Clean Vessel grants to 23 states as shown in the following table.

Priority is given to Clean Vessel Act project proposals that:

- Are in accordance with coastal State plans approved by the Interior Secretary
- Have public-private partnerships to develop & operate pumpout and dump stations
- Have innovations to increase availability and use of stations
- Include an education and information component
- Benefit waters most affected by recreational boat sewage discharge
- Located in areas with high vessel/pumpout or dump station ratios

Clean Vessel Act Grants: In FY 2003, the Service anticipates funding for grants to states to remain at \$10 million. States may be awarded grants to: 1) conduct surveys for the number and location of operational pumpout stations and dump stations in coastal states for certain types of recreational vessels; 2) develop plans for construction of stations and facilities (coastal states only); 3) construct, renovate, operate, and maintain pumpout and dump stations; and 4) conduct programs to educate recreational boaters about the problem of waste discharge from vessels and the location of pumpout and dump stations. States are reimbursed up to 75 percent of project costs.

FY 2002 Clean Vessel Act Grant Award Totals by State	
State	Amount (\$)
Alabama	142,073
Alaska	97,500
Arkansas	59,651
California	1,747,808
Connecticut	207,000
Florida	1,747,808
Indiana	180,934
Kentucky	32,550
Louisiana	474,000
Maine	233,451
Massachusetts	526,000
Michigan	60,000
Missouri	30,000
New Hampshire	70,600
New Jersey	780,750
New York	359,138
Ohio	357,225
Oregon	1,044,599
Rhode Island	168,000
South Carolina	125,000
Tennessee	440,156
Texas	319,000
<u>Washington</u>	<u>796,757</u>
Total	10,000,000

National Outreach and Communications Program

2004 Program Overview

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 authorized funding, beginning in FY 1999 and extending to FY 2003, for a 5-year, \$36,000,000 national outreach program to educate anglers, boaters, and the public about fishing and boating opportunities, conservation, and the responsible use of the Nation's aquatic resources and about safe boating and fishing practices. The program is designed to enhance the public's understanding of aquatic resources, increase participation in fishing and boating, and promote responsible attitudes and ethics toward the aquatic environment. To accomplish these goals, a National Outreach and Communications Plan was developed in 1998 by the federally-chartered Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The Secretary of the Interior approved the plan in 1999. In FY 1999 the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation was established as a tax-exempt corporation, funded under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to implement the national outreach plan. The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 appropriation was for 5 years, through FY 2003. This activity supports the DOI's Recreation Goal 3.1 to Ensure access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters, and 3.2 to Ensure a quality experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or influenced land and waters. In addition, the Resource protection Goal 1.1 to Improve Health of Watersheds and Landscapes that are DOI Managed or Influenced. The **Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expires September 30, 2003.

Outreach and Communications Program Grants

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 provided \$8,000,000 in FY 2002 and \$10,000,000 for FY 2003. During FY's 2002 and 2003 the Recreation Boating and Fishing Foundation focused much of its effort on researching, planning, and developing a national media campaign targeting inactive anglers and boaters. Print and TV ads for the campaign were produced and launched. The Foundation also sponsored National Fishing and Boating Week in FY 2002 as a means to engage and support local efforts to encourage boating and fishing participation and will provide technical support for this event in FY 2003. During FY 2003, the Foundation will evaluate the outreach effort, making revisions and adjustments to the national media program as needed. In FY 2003 the Foundation will provide educators with an Internet data base of curricular materials and best professional practices, conduct research on the relationships between participation in fishing and boating and actual resource stewardship, develop a resource guide for fishing and boating access development, and seek major industry partnerships. The Foundation is working with a number of states to design programs to get lapsed anglers back to actively fishing. The **Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expires September 30, 2003.

Boating Infrastructure Program

2004 Program Overview

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 provided \$8,000,000 annually from FY 2000 through FY 2003 for the development and maintenance of public facilities for recreational vessels that are too large to tow behind vehicles (nontrailerable recreational boats). The purpose of the program is to acquire, develop, renovate, or improve facilities that increase public access to the waters of the U.S. for recreational boating.

Priority will be given to projects that: 1) consist of the construction, renovation, or maintenance of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats in accordance with the state plan submitted to the Secretary; 2) provide for public-private partnership efforts to develop, maintain, and operate facilities for these boats; and 3) propose innovative ways to increase the availability of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats. Projects may include seasonal slips, mooring buoys, and day docks that are located on navigable waters, that are available to the general public, and that are designed for temporary recreational use. This activity supports the *DOI's Recreation Goal 3.1 to Ensure access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters, and 3.2 to Ensure a quality experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or influenced land and waters. In addition, the Resource protection Goal 1.1 to Improve Health of Watersheds and Landscapes that are DOI Managed or Influenced.* The ***Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998*** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expires September 30, 2003.

Boating Infrastructure Grants

Pending reauthorization, in FY 2004 the Service anticipates it will make available to the states \$8 million in new funds using two funding tiers. In Tier One, states are eligible to receive up to \$100,000 in each annual grant cycle for construction, renovation, and maintenance of tie-up facilities. Tier Two projects are designed for larger, more expensive projects and are awarded on a competitive basis using the priorities described above. Each annual authorization of \$8,000,000 is available to the states for obligation for 3 years.

Multistate Conservation Grant Program

The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 authorizes a \$3 million annual Multistate Conservation Grant Program to be funded from Sport Fish receipts. In FY 2004, \$3 million dollars will be available to the states and other organizations for conservation project grants in accordance with section 14 of *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000*. These funds are administered in concert with another \$3 million authorized for Multistate Conservation Grants under the *Wildlife Restoration Act*.

Fishery Commissions

In FY 2004 the Service will make available, as authorized by *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (section 122), \$200,000 to each of the following commissions: the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission. Their purpose is to cooperatively address complex inter-jurisdictional fisheries issues. The states have found that their mutual interest in sustaining healthy coastal fishery resources is best achieved by working cooperatively and in collaboration with the federal government. The states use these funds to help meet their collective fisheries management missions in a cost effective, timely, and responsive fashion. The principal objectives of the commissions are the conservation, development, and full utilization of fishery resources to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the Nation through a coordinated regional approach through research, monitoring, and resource utilization.

Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council

In FY 2004 the Service will make available, as authorized by *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (section 122), \$400,000 to the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The Council was formed in January 1993 to advise the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service Director about sportfishing and boating issues. The Council represents the interests of the public and private sectors of the sportfishing and boating communities and is organized to enhance partnerships among industry, constituency groups, and government. Some of the key areas of advice and activity include promoting the value of healthy aquatic resources, increasing public support for the

Aquatic Resources (Wallop-Breaux) Trust Fund, fostering stewardship and conservation ethics, and increasing communication and consensus among groups representing industry, government, and individual anglers and boaters. *DOI's Recreation to Ensure access to appropriate recreation opportunities on DOI managed or influenced lands and waters, and Resource protection to Improve Health of Watersheds and Landscapes that are DOI Managed or Influenced.*

Justification of Program Changes

Subactivity		2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Sport Fish Restoration	\$(000) FTE	337,476 59	+7,524

The FY2004 budget request for the Sport Fish Restoration Account is \$337,476,000 and 59 FTE, a net program increase of \$7,524 0 FTE from the 2003 President's budget request level.

Sport Fish Restoration (+\$7,524):

This budget increase is attributable to projected higher receipts from gasoline excise taxes on motor boats and small engine fuels, and from fishing equipment. FY 2004 is the baseline year for Service outcome goals and measures that support the mission components of the Department's new Strategic Plan.

Relationship of Program Changes to Performance Goals

The Service has not yet developed performance measures for this program. Measures will be developed as part of the Service's operational plan. The Service is in the process of developing a new operational performance plan that directly aligns all program activities and objectives with the Secretary's four strategic plan mission components – Resource Protection, Resource Use, Recreation, and Serving Communities. The Service's operational plan will contain new long-term and annual performance goals and measures to guide the delivery of FWS program implementation, management reform, and budget formulation. The alignment and integration of program performance with budget formulation will provide the context for transparent accountability and the foundation for continual improvement. The Service anticipates completion of a new operational plan by September 2003.

The Sport Fish Restoration Account provides funding for several important grant programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the Clean Vessel Grant program, Boating Infrastructure Grant program, the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant program and a portion of the North American Wetlands Conservation Grant program. As a result of this budget request, the Fish and Wildlife Service will be able to enhance its nationwide aquatic resources conservation activities through grants with cooperating agencies and organizations. More specifically, the enhanced budget request will result in increased funding being available for grant programs administered by the Service. Some of the activities completed with funds from this account include enhancing sport fisheries throughout the U.S. and its territories, building or reclaiming 4,100 boating access sites, and installing more than 3,000 sewage dump stations or pump out facilities. In order to more accurately report these accomplishments, the Fish and Wildlife Service is currently revising its outcome goals and annual performance measures to more accurately reflect these accomplishments. FY2004 will be the baseline year for these new outcome goals and measures, and annual progress towards these Performance Measures will begin in FY2005.

The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482)* expires September 30, 2003. These programs include the Clean Vessel Grant program, Boating Infrastructure Grant program, and the National Outreach and Communication program. Several organizations are currently working to develop a consensus position regarding the reauthorization of these programs.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)							
Appropriation:		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2004 Request	
Sport Fish Restoration		2003 Estimate					
	FTE Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Object Class:							
11.1 Personnel compensation	59 3,481					59 3,481	
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	128						128
11.5 Other personnel Compensation	62						62
Total personnel Compensation	59 3,671					59 3,681	
12.0 Civilian personnel Benefits	902						903
21.0 Transportation of persons	527						527
22.0 Transportation of Things	48						48
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	3						3
23.2 Rental Payments to others	26						26
23.3 Communications, utilities	26						26
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	50						50
25.0 Other Services	4,149						4,149
26.0 Supplies and Materials	160						160
31.0 Equipment	723						723
32.0 Land and Structures	214						218
41.0 Grants	319,453				7,524		326,886
Total, Appropriation	59 329,952			0	7,524	59	337,476

Standard Form 300

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT**

Program and financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Identification code 14-8151-0	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Payments to States for Sport Fish Restoration	298,050	304,000	311,000
00.02 North American Wetlands Conserv. Grants	17,104	17,000	17,000
00.03 Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants	11,065	11,000	11,000
00.04 Clean Vessel Act - Pumpout Stations Grants	6,783	7,000	7,000
00.05 Administration	9,583	9,000	9,000
00.06 National Communication & Outreach	8,125	8,000	8,000
00.07 Non-Trailerable Recreational Vessel Access	8,634	8,000	8,000
00.08 Multi State Conservation Grants		3,000	3,000
00.09 Marine Fisheries Commissions and Boating Council		1,200	1,200
10.00 Total obligations	363,459	368,200	375,200
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	117,133	138,295	130,047
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	356,648	329,952	337,476
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	27,973		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	501,754	498,247	497,523
23.95 Total New obligations	-363,459	-368,200	-375,200
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	138,295	130,047	122,323
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.26 Appropriation (special fund,indefinite) Sport Fish Restoration	482,980	451,890	459,354
61.00.01 Transferred to other accounts [96-8333] U.S. Army Corps	-62,332	-56,938	-57,878
61.00.02 Transferred to other accounts [69-8149] Coast Guard	-64,000	-65,000	-64,000
63.00 Appropriation (total)	356,648	329,952	337,476
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) Fish and Wildlife Service	356,648	329,952	
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	295,329	339,684	347,889
73.10 Total New obligations	363,459	368,200	375,200
73.20 Total outlays gross (-)	-291,131	-329,995	-333,296
73.45 Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-27,973	-30,000	-30,000
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	339,684	347,889	359,793
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatroy authority	106,994	98,986	101,243
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	184,137	231,009	232,053
87.00 Outlays (gross)	291,131	329,995	333,296
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	356,648	329,952	337,476
90.00 Outlays	291,131	329,995	333,296

Standard Form 300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT

Identification code 14-8151-0	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	5,267	3,481	3,491
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	128	128	128
11.5 Other personnel compensation	71	62	62
11.9 Total personnel compensation	5,467	3,671	3,681
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,402	902	902
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	9	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	527	527	527
22.0 Transportation of things	48	48	48
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	3	3
23.2 Rental payments to others	26	26	26
23.3 Communications, utilities & misc.	38	26	26
24.0 Printing and reproduction	50	50	50
25.2 Other Services	2,055	2,096	2,134
25.3 Purchase of goods from Government accounts	1,989	2,026	2,062
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	27	27	27
26.0 Supplies and materials	157	160	163
31.0 Equipment	709	723	736
32.0 Land and Structures	211	214	218
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	351,291	357,701	364,596
99.9 Total obligations	364,009	368,200	375,200
Personnel Summary			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	81	59	59
1009 FTE inherently governmental (Civilian)	52	47	47
1019 FTE commercial (Civilian)	29	27	27
Average Salary per FTE	66,605	61,169	61,339